

The Daily Gazetteer.

Nov. 1834

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16. 1741.

N Accident hinder'd the following Letter from being publish'd so early as it ought, both in respect to our Correspondent and to the Publick; the former may be assur'd that it was nothing less than the Want of a just Sense of his Merit that occasion'd this Delay; and we hope it will come to convince the latter, that Malecontent

do not deserve Credit in proportion to the with which they are asserted, but that Violence

very seldom found together. The violent Speech which procur'd us this honest Letter, will really do as much Service as it was to do Injury to the Friends of the Government

Port where it is said to have been spoken; for Men may be prejudic'd for a Moment in favour of a Speaker, and a bold Asserter, it is impossible they should retain their Prejudices, when they see the Error expos'd, and the false Facts he advances

to be wish'd that so excellent an Example

make such an Impression on our intelligent Readers, might engage them to furnish us from time to time with Accounts of those Facts, which the Malecontent

take so much Pains to give false Impressions of. Art and Eloquence, Cunning and Contrivance, but, above all, an affected Passion for Liberty, necessary for the Service of the Faction; whereas the Administration desire that Truth may be

and are then in no Pain about Justice. But it is to produce a Paper which will entertain the much better than any Thing we can say of it.

the DAILY GAZETTEER.

Portsmouth, Sept. 4, 1741.

The Daily Post of the 24th of last Month, has given the Publick a very extraordinary Speech, by a *Cheshire* Vicar now residing near this Place, which was pronounced by that eloquent Divine

Time of our last General Election. How much sower the Author of that Daily Paper

the *Patbos*, the Glow of Fancy, and Rhetoric for Liberty which he finds in it; yet every Man must allow, that the Spirit of it is directly to that which ought to be the Guide of a Gentleman dedicated to the Service of a Religion which is nothing but Charity and Moderation: How is it to Truth and Justice will appear upon a

the Regard which has been shewn to Admiral

this is the true State of the Case: That General Principles were long since so well known to this

first who have distinguish'd their Sense of your Services to your Country, by electing you into Parliament.

We congratulate you, Sir, on your glorious Successes. That all your future Undertakings for the Honour and Interest of this Nation may be equally successful, is the hearty Wish of,

S I R, Your most Obedient, Humble Servants.

You see here not the least Intimation of any Intention to choose him again at any future Election, and yet the *Cheshire* Vicar asserts that the Corporation had in their Letter to Mr. *Vernon*, given him the most solemn Assurances under their Hands, that they would elect him again. If this Gentleman had not seen the Letter, his Assertion was rash, imprudent, and uncharitable. If he had seen it, an Imputation of a worse Nature lies at his Door.

Upon what Motives the Majority of the Burgesses acted at the General Election is well known to every Body here. Were they not assur'd that Mr. *Vernon* would certainly be elected for another Place? And were not all his Friends perswaded, that had he been elected for this Borough likewise, he would not have made this his Option? It would then have been an unnecessary Compliment to have chosen him for this Place, to the Prejudice of another worthy Gentleman, whose Name is sufficient to recommend him to all who have any Regard to eminent Virtue and distinguish'd Learning; tho' this *angry Divine* calls him—'One of Yesterday, whom we know nothing of, and who is utterly incapable of promoting our common Interest, &c.'

But what such an ungovern'd Bigot throws out in the Transports of wild Passion, cannot affect a Mind untainted with any Degree of Rancour and Virulence: And while the honest Men of every Denomination think well of this our Representative, he is not in the least moved when the most violent, and consequently the most insignificant of his opposite Party rises up to throw Dirt at him. But tho' the Greatness of his Mind bears with Indifference the Insult offer'd to himself, yet no doubt his Humanity feels a Concern for the Injury done to a *Body of worthy Men* whom he has the Honour to represent in Parliament.

I cannot here omit saying, that if the Person who wrote the Introduction to this Speech in the *Daily Post*, were not as much a Stranger to the Character of its Author, as to the Merit of the Composition, he could neither have recommended the one, nor publish'd the other.

What Regard can we pay to any Man's Declarations in favour of Liberty, and Truth, and Disinterestedness, if his *Actions* are not correspondent to his Professions? Let us, to make a right Judgment, disregard Noise and Tumult, and the Fury rais'd by a high Ferment of the Blood, and let us come to Facts.

This zealous Asserter of uncorrupt Principles, at the Death of Queen *Anne*, receiv'd some Advantages from the Government by serving the Dock with *Buckets*; and therefore, to preserve the Continuance of that Favour, at the first Election in the succeeding Reign he gave his Suffrage for that Gentleman who is now the Object of his constant Invektives, and of whose Principles he then declared the utmost Detestation and Abhorrence. You see what Influence guided this unbiass'd Patriot! Principle gave way to Interest, and Conscience yielded to the Desire of Gain.

But since that time, when his Interest no longer subsisted here, and Hypocrisy was of no farther Service, he instantly threw off the Mask, and *Principle* return'd again to her Station; and he became zealous in opposing their Interest who would no longer promote his own.

It is very far from being agreeable to me to enter so deep into the dark Side of any Man's Character, especially that of a Clergyman; but his Behaviour has drawn it upon himself, and made it necessary to shew, that a wrong Bias, and corrupt Influence, which he throws upon others, justly recoil upon his own Head; since he has quitted the proper Station of his Residence in pursuit of Conquest, and has here erected his Batteries against particular Persons, I think there are no Laws of War which forbid the making of Reprisals.

I appeal now to the World, whether the Corporation has not acted a fair and ingenuous Part, and entirely consistent with a just Regard to Mr. *Vernon's* Merit, a Part which will stand the Test of the strictest Inquiry. And as to the Conduct of this *angry Divine*, it is submitted to the Publick, whether he has not deviated from his Sacred Character, and from all the Laws of Mora-

lity, in propagating such notorious Falshoods and injurious Reflections, to the great Scandal of his Function, and the Prejudice of several of that Society of which he is a Member.

Yesterday arriv'd a Mail from Flanders.

Constantinople, August 12.

Every body here seems pleas'd with the Grand Signior's Resolution to prosecute the War with Vigour against the Persians, who have always had at Heart the Loss of Bagdad and Erivan, conquer'd by the Sultan's Predecessors. The Troops which are set out are advanc'd to the Aderjeban, where the famous City of Tauris lies, which was formerly the Capital City of all Persia. They write from that Country, that the Horse who are term'd *Gulans* are making long Marches to meet our Troops, with the Generalissimo of the Persian Forces at their Head.

Stockholm, Sept. 5. Our Court had Hopes that the Turks would have declar'd War against Russia, but there's no Appearance of any Diversion that would be so much to our Advantage, especially since a Foreign Minister at Constantinople writes word, that Kouli Kan has declar'd War against the Turks, and has actually seiz'd Armenia. Two Couriers arriv'd almost at the same time from our Army in Finland, report, that the Enemy, after having landed some Forces there, threatend to fall upon our Army.

Presbourg, Sept. 13. N. S. The Elector of Bavaria has summoned the Upper Austria, and the Town of Lintz, to send Deputies and Commissaries for regulating his Passage through that Country, and for the Maintenance of his Troops whilst they remain in those Parts. This Summons was accompanied with a Letter or Declaration, importing his Intentions, by this Expedition, to take Possession of all the late Emperor's Succession.

Lisbon, Aug. 15. Whether it be at the Solicitation of Spain or of Great Britain, or whatever be the Motive, the King has forbid the Purchase of any English or Spanish Prizes in his Ports, or of the Merchandize, Provisions and Ammunition by them taken from either of the two Nations. And so severe is this Prohibition, that Privateers are not to be suffer'd to enter with their Prizes into the Ports of the Kingdom, unless they are drove in thither by bad Weather, and in that Case they are to depart as soon as 'tis over.

HOME PORTS.

Dover, Sept. 14. Wind S. S. W. Came in the *Sufanna*, Willard, from Cheller, and the *Hope*, Ellison, from Gottenburgh, both for London, and the *Navarre*, Lamique, from Teneriff for Dunkirk. Arriv'd the *Union*, Sandwell, the *Ashted*, Lowder, the *Julines* and *Elizabeth*, Jefferis, with some other, from Jamaica, last from the Western Ports, and the *Ashby*, Wheeler, in ten Days from Oporto.

Deal, Sept. 14. Wind S. W. Remains his Majesty's Ships the *Lyme*, Aldborough, and *Drake* Sloop, with the *Lady Elizabeth*, Fanning, and the *Dolphin*, Smith, for Portsmouth. Arriv'd his Majesty's Sloop *Swift*, the *William* and *Mary* Yacht, with several homeward-bound Ships, Names unknown.

Gravesend, Sept. 14. Pass'd by the *Samuel* and *John*, Carrier, from Greenland; the *St. Francisco*, Gaspar, from Faro; the *Ebenezer*, Ryams, from N. Bergen; the *St. Peter*, Webber, and the *Patentia*, Peterfon, from Norway.

LONDON, September 16.

They have receiv'd Advice at Madrid, that Don Rodrigo de Torres is sail'd from America, and they are in pain to think how he will escape the English Squadrons in his Passage and on our Coasts.

'Tis said at Vienna, that Mr. Robinson will go the third time to Silesia.

They write from Paris, that before the Parliament registred the King's Declaration for raising the Tenth, they made Remonstrances to his Majesty upon the Miter of the Times, and that the President who spoke to his Majesty, upon that Occasion could not help shedding Tears. The King answer'd, that the present State of Affairs compell'd him to it. A Free Gift is to be demanded of the Clergy of France, which 'tis said will be 15 Millions of Livres; and the Order of Malta compound once a Year for their Revenues in France 'Tis reckon'd, that 50 Millions of Livres per Annum will be rais'd by the Tenth, exclusive of the Free of the Clergy and of what the Order of Malta furnish.



1201

The Grand Canons of Breslaw, having refus'd to pay Homage to the King of Prussia, have been oblig'd to depart the City.

'Tis said the Trials of the Baron de Gyllenstierna and his Accomplices will be printed, to let the Publick farther into the Motives of the King of Sweden's Declaration of War.

They write from Dantzick, of the 13th inst. N. S. that in the Action between the Russians and Swedes on the 3d N. S. near Wilmerstrand, the Swedes had 7000 Men slain, besides 2000 made Prisoners, with the Loss of that Fortrefs, of their whole Artillery, two considerable Magazines, and all their Baggage.

Capt. Medley, Commander of his Majesty's Ship the Nassau, writes word, that his Boats had taken out of a little Bay near Vivero, two Barks laden with Lime and Crockery Ware, and that he had ordered the things to be taken out and the Barks to be sunk.

And Capt. Martin, Commander of his Majesty's Ship the Assistance, writes word, that he has taken two Prizes, which he is bringing to Spithead; the first of which is called the Conception, of 180 Tons, bound from Port Passage to Cartagena, with Beef, Pork and Flour for the King of Spain's Fleet; she was commanded by Don Juan Gonzalez, and had 37 Men on board. And the other, the St. Dominique, of 200 Tons, bound from Greenland to St. Jean de Luz, with Oil and two Whales, and had 62 Men on board. Capt. Martin is also bringing with him to Spithead two Prizes taken by Capt. Harrison in the Argyle off of Oporto.

The Providence, Soaper, lately arriv'd at Plymouth from South Carolina, the Day after he came out was brought to by a Boston Privateer, who had then in his Possession a Spanish Privateer of 10 Tons, 4 Swivel Guns and 20 Men, which had taken about two Months before the Crawford, Ford, from London for Carolina, without any Opposition.

On Monday Night last, Horatio Walpole, Esq; Third Son of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Walpole, arrived in Town from his Travels.

We hear by Letters from York, that the *Hercules Vinegar* there, who at the late Election of Members for that City appeared so remarkably active and vigorous in support of the Country Interest, and whose Services upon that Occasion were so highly valued by the whole Party as to obtain for him the strongest Assurances of their Favour, and that a Ship should be built and fitted out by Subscription, of which he should have the Command in order that the War against Spain might be prosecuted with more Effect and Vigour, proves at last to be a Felon Convict, who has return'd from Transportation before the Expiration of the Term, and is now actually committed to York Castle.

What a Concern must it be to every true Lover of his Country, to find the Publick thus depriv'd of the Assistance and Gallant Endeavours of so Worthy and Enterprising a Patriot!

LAMBERT, Mayor.

WHEREAS the Fishery of the River of Thames is of late become extremely decayed, and decreased; and divers Persons, both Fishermen and Others, (notwithstanding the several Acts of Parliament now in Force, viz. the First of Queen Elizabeth; the Ninth of Queen Anne; and the First of King George the First) do daily Sell and expose to Sale, great Quantities of Small Brood and Unsizeable Fish, contrary to the Meaning of the said Acts, and to the great Prejudice of the Fishery in general.

In Order to prevent which Grievance, the Right Hon. Daniel Lambert, Esq; Lord Mayor of the City of London, and Conservator of the River of Thames and Waters of Medway, has thought fit to describe and make Publick the Assize of the several sorts of Fish hereafter mentioned; That Offenders may thereby be the more easily discovered and brought to Justice; to wit.

By the Statute of the First of Queen Elizabeth, C. 17, and which is made perpetual, Anno 3. Charles the First.

C. 4.
1st, Salmon Fish to be 16 Inches
2d, Pike or Pickrel to be 10 Inches
3d, Trout to be 8 Inches
4th, Barbel to be 12 Inches

Of Assize
Fifth or more.
On the Penalty for each Offence the Sum of 20 s. with the Netts and Fish so taken, and that no Nett to be used in any Rivers, Brooks, Streams, &c. fresh or salt, within this Realm, &c. unless it be two Inches and a Half in the Mesh, except where Smelts, Loaches, Minnies, Bullheads, &c. have been used to be taken: And then for such Fish only.

And by the Statute of King George the First, the Assize of the Fish following are to contain in Length from the Eyes to the Extent of the Tail

5th, Bret or Turbet to be 16 Inches
6th, Brill or Pearl to be 14 Inches
7th, Codlin to be 12 Inches
8th, Whiting to be 6 Inches
9th, Bass or Mullet to be 12 Inches
10th, Sole to be 8 Inches
11th, Place or Dab to be 8 Inches
12th, Flounder to be 7 Inches

On a Penalty of 20 s. one Half to the Informer, the other Half to the Poor of the Parish where the Offence shall be committed, with the Fish so taken.

And by the By-Laws of the Fishermens Company duly allow'd and confirm'd, all Roach, Dace, and other Small Fish, commonly call'd Kettle Fish, are to be six Inches of Assize.

And by a Clause in the Act of Parliament, for the Preservation of the Fishery within the River of Thames, made in the 9th Year of the Reign of Queen Anne, It is Enacted, that no Person whatsoever, shall from and after the 10th day of June 1711, wilfully Kill, or expose to Sale, any Spawn, Fry, or Brood of Fish, or Spatt of Oysters, or any Unsizeable, Small, or Unwholesome Fish; or Catch, Kill, or Destroy, any Fish out of Season, or expose such Fish to Sale, or wilfully or knowingly Buy, Harbour, Receive, or use as Food for Hogs, or otherwise, any such Spawn, Fry, Brood of Fish, or Spatt of Oysters, Unsizeable, Small, or Unwholesome Fish, or any Fish caught out of Season, on Pain of being punished as herein after is mentioned.

Also the said Act impowers the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London, and the Justices of the Peace, of the respective Counties, or any One of them within their several Jurisdictions, to hear and determine Offences, and to lay a Fine upon the Offender, not exceeding Ten Pounds, nor under Five Shillings, and gives the Fine, for all Offences committed within the Lord Mayor's Jurisdiction, one Moiety to the Informer, and the other Moiety to the Lord Mayor, as Conservator; and for all Offences committed out of the Lord Mayor's Jurisdiction, the one Moiety to the Poor of the Parish, and the other Moiety to the Informer.

Wherefore, as the Preservation of the said Fishery is of such particular Concern and Benefit to the Cities and Liberties of London and Westminster, as well as Places adjacent, the said Lord Mayor doth earnestly require all Constables, Headboroughs, Church-Wardens and Overseers, and all other Persons within his Jurisdiction; that they will take Care, that no Small Brood, or Unsizeable Fish, under the several Assizes above described, be Sold or exposed to Sale, by any Person or Persons whatsoever, but that they do take up and apprehend all such Offenders, and carry them before the next Justice of the Peace, that they may be Fined and Punished according to Law.

BANKRUPTS.

William Sappin, late of Abington, Berkshire, Bargemaster and Lighterman.

Eleazar Ashton, late of Wakefield, Yorkshire, Barber and Perukemaker and Victualler.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London-Bridge	03 45	04 03

Bank Stock 141 1-half. India 157. South Sea 102 3-4ths to 103 to 102 7 8ths. Old Annuity 112 1-8th to 1-4th. New ditto 110 1-8th to 1-half. Three per Cent. 99 1-8th. Seven per Cent. Loan Nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto Nothing done. Royal Assurance 86 3-4ths. London Assurance 11 1-8th. African 10. India Bonds 31. 19 s. to 4 l. Premium. Bank Circulation 61. 2 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallies 3-4ths Prem. English Copper 31. 15 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 100 1-half. Three per Cent. ditto 95. Million Bank 114. Equivalent 112.

Stebun-beath, alias Poplar Marsh SEWERS.
WHEREAS a new Admeasurement and Plan have been made of the Lands within this Level, by Order of the General Session of Sewers, held for the said Level on the 5th of May 1740: This is to give Notice, that the said Plan, with the Admeasurement, is, by Order of the Committee appointed by the said Sessions, left at the House of Mr. Benjamin Coker senior, the Expenditor, near Limehouse Church, for the Inspection and Perusal of the several Owners and Occupiers of the said Lands: And if any of the said Owners or Occupiers are dissatisfied with the said Admeasurement, and desire to have their Lands re-admeasured, the Measurers appointed by the said Committee will be ready to re-admeasure the same, with any proper Person they shall appoint, till the 31st of October next.

Lottery-Office, August 28, 1741.
[HE Managers and Directors of the Lottery appointed by an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled, An Act to enable the Commissioners Building a Bridge cross the River Thames, &c. Do give Notice, That the Third Payment of Two Pence each Ticket is to be paid at the Bank of England before the 18th of September next; the Cashiers ready to receive the same.

This Day is Published,
PRECEDENTS in CHANCERY
being a Collection of Cases Argued and Adjudged in the High Court of Chancery, from the Year 1689 to 1741.
Printed for T. Woodward, at the Half Moon between two Temple Gates in Fleet street.

Who may be had
1. The Attorney's Practice in the Court of King's Bench, or an Introduction to the Knowledge of the Practice of that Court: With Variety of Useful and Curious Precedents in English, settled or drawn by Council; and a Complete to the Whole. By a Gentleman of the Inner Temple.
2. Foley's Laws relating to the Poor, from the 4th of Elizabeth to the 3d of King George II.

This Day is Published,
(Price Six-pence.)
THE Profit and Loss of Great Britain
in the present War with Spain, from July 1741. In a Letter to a Friend.
Printed for J. Roberts in Warwick-lane.

This Day is Published,
(Price Four-pence.)

THE OCCASIONAL PAPER, Number XX.
On Disputes and Controversies in Religion.
What have the greatest Part of the Commentaries upon the Laws of God served for, but to make the more doubtful, and to perplex the Sense? What is the Effect of those multiplied, curious Distinctions, and Niceties, but Obscurity and Uncertainty, leaving the more unintelligible, and the Reader more at a Loss? Locke on Hum. Understand. B. III. C. 10. s. 1.
Printed for John Osborne, at the Golden Ball in nother Row.
Where may be had, the Two Preceding Numbers, 4d. each. And also the following,
I. A Copy of the Royal Charter establishing an Hospital for the Maintenance and Education of Exposed and Young Children. Price 4 d.
II. A Letter to the Rev. Mr. Lamb: Occasion'd by marks on a Book intituled, A Plain Account, &c. of the criment. Price 6 d.

Last Saturday was Published,
Number XX. Price 6 d.
With His MAJESTY's Royal License
CYCLOPAEDIA: or, An Universal
Dictionary of Arts and Sciences.
By E. CHAMBERS, F.R.S.

The General Character and Establish'd Reputation of this Work has obtain'd, is sufficiently manifest from the great and uncommon Approbation it has met with. There prevent Impostion on the Publick, by any Performer audaciously imitating this excellent Work, and to secure such Persons who do not chuse to purchase the Whole of the Proprietors propose to publish it in the following manner, viz.

I. That it shall be printed on the same Letter and in the same Proposals and Specimen.

II. That Three Sheets shall be deliver'd every Week in blue Paper, Price Six-pence, without any Interruption, till the Whole is finish'd.

N.B. All the Cuts will be given gratis, and deliver'd Order they now stand in the Book.

Subscriptions are taken in by D. Midwinter, and C. G. W. Innys, and J. and P. Knapp, A. Ward, B. S. Birt, D. Browne, A. Millar, T. Longman, C. Mitchell, J. Hodges, R. Hett, J. Sturteburgh, J. Pennington, Golling, M. Senex, and I. Clarke.

And by all other Booksellers in Town and Country, where may be had the former Numbers.

An Infallible REMEDY
For BROKEN-WINDED HORSES.

Which has been published and sold many Years before any Counterfeits in the same Form appeared; and highly commended from one to another. The vast Quantities that have been sold, also verify its Efficacy and Virtues, for it most cures them, after all others Means have been used, to a Wonder, in a small time, without affecting the Lungs dried up, and all the Passages obstructed by Lungs dripping thereon, occasion'd by hard Riding, Cold, causes presently a free Perspiration, renewing its Force and Length again, as well as ever.
It immediately cures those Horses only a little to their Wind, as also all continued Coughs, Colics, &c. being excellent in preventing many other Disorders incident unto them, by maintaining, preserving, and giving a good Breath.

And in a word, by this very Medicine alone, many have been made so perfectly sound, that they have been valued from 10 to 30 or 40 Pounds, which Broken-winded, could not before be sold for 3 or 4 Pounds.

It is sold at Mr. Sandwell's Toy-Shop at the Corner of Buckler's-Pury in the Poultry, at 4 s. 6 d. per Bottle, with Directions for taking it; and so every where in England.

IS a Misfortune which too generally attends Political Disputes, that by degrees People forget what they dispute about; and indeed it is the capital Art by which Knaves lead Fools, substituting one Question for another. In the Days of Henry III. the real Dispute was as to the Extent of the Royal

Power, and the Subjects Rights; but in the Progress of the Debate, the Power of the Barons came in for the Subjects Rights, and the People were brought not for Freedom but who should be their King. In the Reign of Charles I. the same Question of Prerogative and Rights came to be agitated between Church and State; but in the end it grew clear that Folks had mistaken what they fell for; since those who had fought against Tyranny and Tyrants, and such as fled from Old England to avoid Persecution, grew Persecutors as soon as they were there. Men who hazarded their Lives and Liberty rather than pay Ship-Money, an illegal Tax, and supported by Lawyers, these very Lawyers who sided with them could not comply with such Breaches in the Constitution, as such as chose Banishment to be out of the Kingdom, and Spiritual Courts, exercising an Antichristian Power over Conscience, made no scruple of hanging Quakers, tho' they died for Conscience Sake. It is clear then, that the Point may be easily lost in Political Disputes, and that by a Circle of Misrepresentation, the People may be brought to abet what they intended to confound.

The true Question between the Friends of the Administration and their Opponents is, whose Measures are for the Publick Good; but from some late Writers would imagine the Point to be, who has the Right to Power: In order to which the Malecontents make the true Question for granted, viz. That Measures are most for the Publick Good; and this they make two Advantages; the first is, that it relieves them from the fruitless Fatigue of labouring to prove they never can make out, the other, that it affords them a Field for Declamation, and as much Room as they desire for inflaming the Passions of the

People. He who desires to be convinced of this, needs only to observe the Conduct of their Scribes upon a late Occasion.

The *Craftsman* published July 25, 1741. in which there is a List of the present Parliament, so distinguished as to show the Party for whom it is written a Majority of Members; there is a Scheme shewing the Expediency of our Constitution in such a Manner as that the Parliament may be of another Complexion than the present (tho' it has not yet fate) is supposed

to be. That List was published as it is now pretended, to keep up the Spirits of the Malecontents, it is intended to imagine that such as are no Malecontents endeavour to defeat that End; and in order to do so, what was fitter for them to do, than to examine the grounds of that Scheme. In doing this, the first

that occurs is the observing, that Supposition is every-where the Place of Proof. It is supposed, that the Gentleman whose Name is printed in *Roman* Letters is in their Sentiments; that is, represents a

Majority of the Truth of which if the Author of the List had been thoroughly perswaded, he never have printed it, for there is no need of supposing the Spirits of a Party who are sure of carrying the Point. It is supposed, that this List proves that

there is a great measure on one Side; which being a Supposition deduced from other Suppositions, it is not to be admitted: However, on the Strength of this Supposition, that our Constitution ought entirely to be altered, and a Scheme for that Alteration is tack'd

to the Supposition. This struck the Person who wrote the Papers on the List, and induced him to write that the People in Power, but to secure the

Constitution, under Colour of perpetuating Patriarchy, and to induce him to write that the People in Power, but to secure the

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tion. In Answer to this the Writer against the *Craftsman* said, that the Authority of Bishop Burnet was not decisive, and that if it was it would decide against the *Craftsman*. By way of Reply to this, the ingenious Author of that Paper did in his Journal of August 15. call upon the learned Son of Bishop Burnet to revenge the Insult offer'd to his Father's Memory. Here the true Spirit of the Party appears: The *Craftsman* knew he was in the Wrong, but to hide that from his Adherents would fain have stirr'd up a Quarrel. The Author he had to deal with kept to his Point, inserted fairly the whole Passage from Bishop Burnet, and thereby proved, that the Schemist had mistaken, or rather perverted, the Bishop's Meaning; and in consequence of this we have never heard one Word of the Matter since.

In the *Craftsman* of the 5th instant, the same Arts are pursued, and all imaginable Pains is taken to convert this serious Dispute between the present Electors for the Boroughs and Cinque Ports, and those who are for stripping them of that Right, into a personal Altercation between Caleb D'Anvers, Esq; and a Writer in this Paper with whom he has an inveterate Quarrel. But in all that long Paper there is not a Word said as to the real Question about the Reasonableness or Right of this Scheme's taking place. An Attempt indeed is made to recriminate, by alledging, that some Distinctions were made in the *Gazetteers*; yet taking the thing as he states it, it is much for the Honour of this Paper; for he admits, that such Distinctions were quickly discontinued, because certainly they saw the Imprudence and Want of Decency in such a Practice; so that on the whole, they went wrong with Company, and right by themselves.

But why this Accident should strike any Man who dislikes the *Craftsman's* List, dumb, I cannot imagine, because, as has been often shewn already, his was a quite different Case; other Papers might flatter their respective Parties, but this alone fell upon the Constitution, declared the Boroughs and Cinque Ports, rotten Parts, and by proposing the Expediency, most certainly threaten'd them with Amputation. What makes this still the more heinous is, the very thing offer'd in Excuse of it, viz. the suggesting, that their great Majority lies in a certain Kind of Members; since the very Drift of the Scheme is, that for the future we should have no other, or at least very few other Kind of Members than these. Now, if the *Gazetteer* had ever propos'd a Scheme of this Sort, viz. That the Frame of Parliaments should be so altered as to give his favourite Members, not a Majority only, but a perpetual Majority, this might have some Way serv'd the *Craftsman's* Purpose, and I with great Readiness should have given them both up together; but for a Man to plead, that his Neighbour committed a *Trespass*, and that this ought to atone for his *Treason*, must be new and strange to all the World; but it must be among the Malecontents, and, I doubt, not amongst the Majority of them, that this will pass for Reason.

In the *Country Journal* of this Day we have two Specimens of the same Kind of Artifice; first, there is a Tub thrown out about Controverted Elections, in order to see, whether this would beget another Dispute, and so rid the Party of the old one. In the next place, we have abundance of new Strokes of Secret History, in order to try, whether it is not possible to change a National Dispute for a Quarrel amongst Authors. But I will venture to assert, all these Flourishes will prove useless, tho' the *Craftsman* has certainly afforded the fairest Handle that could be desired for attacking himself and his Coadjutors in their Political Characters. But alas! to what purpose that, when it is easy to shew, that the Designs of the Opposition would be equally fatal to every Party amongst us, and end in putting a Junto, who would sacrifice all Parties, into a Capacity of grasping all they aim at—Power. In a just Sense of which it may be expected, that the wise Men of each Party will appear against them.

To return to where I set out: The Question is now so changed, and so generally mistaken, that the whole Herd of the Patriots concur in promoting such Schemes as they at first pretended to detest, and by a strange Fatality, they have scarce decried any thing violently in one Session, which they have not as violently espoused in another. Thus, they have magnified the Hardship of loading the People with new Taxes, and have notwithstanding declaimed against the Application of the Sinking Fund, when it was done purely to avoid new Taxes. They have treated Regular Troops, tho' the keeping them up was absolutely necessary, as a National Restraint

and a direct Violation of our Freedom; and yet they endeavoured to vest such a Power in the Officers of the Army as would have made them really dangerous, and created at least a new Species of Power independent alike of the Crown and of the Commons. Sometimes they are warm Friends to the Church, and at present they are great Enemies to the Papists, at others they have armed in the Cause of the Dissenters, and if they could once engage the Government to persecute the Papists, they would be then as furiously against Persecution. Eager for War, but uneasy at the Expence; fond of the Balance of Power, yet Enemies to Negotiation and Treaty; ready to defend the King's Foreign Dominions, till they fancied they stood in need of Defence, and then ready to rouse the People to Sedition by telling them Tales of their Half-brethren at Hanover. Such are these candid, disinterested, and loyal People!

One thing I had forgot: The *Craftsman* talks of Sufferings by Secretaries of State and Special Juries, by high Fines and long Imprisonments; and he seems to intimate a Right of making Reprisals. Every honest Man must be sorry when he sees Punishments necessary, every good-natur'd Man will pity those who suffer, even according to their Deserts; but no reasonable Man will believe, that legal Sufferings ought to disarm Men against the Laws; and yet this seems to come closer to the Point than any thing else he has said, for in the Scheme printed in his Paper we have seen the Constitution stretch'd on the Wheel, and all that we endeavour is, to prevent the Bar from falling on any of its Members. If therefore the *Craftsman* will say, that his Scheme has been mistaken, and that his Patrons have no such Intention, it will put an end to the Dispute as to him, if not, all the Boroughs in Great Britain will do well to consider what legal Right they have to instruct their Representatives, and exert it.

THE following is the Account the Court of Russia itself has thought fit to publish of their Victory over the Swedes in Finland, which shews also, that the Battle was fought on the 20th and not on the 27th ult.

All Persons have been already inform'd by a *Manifesto*, that the Crown of Sweden had declar'd War against the Empire of Russia in July last, without the least Provocation, and in a Manner unjust, and therefore disagreeable to God: Whereupon his Imperial Majesty has been oblig'd to take Arms for Defence of his Empire and his faithful Subjects. And in the very Beginning of this War unjustly undertaken by the Swedes, Almighty God has been pleas'd to pour down his Favour and Blessing on the just Arms of his Imperial Majesty, and thereby to convince the whole World, that he is the true Protector of the Just, and the Avenger of Injustice; since the Adjutant General Campenhauen arriv'd the 25th ult. with Dispatches from the Velt-Marshall de Lascy, advising, that his Excellency advancing on the 19th with a Body of Troops near Wilmanstrand, a Fortress on the Swedish Frontiers, met there with a great Body of the Enemy's Horse and Foot, which was posted very advantageously under Cannon that were planted on a Hill and under the Artillery of the Fortress itself. The General went the same Evening to take a View of the Enemy's Camp and its Neighbourhood, and next Day in the Afternoon, having implor'd the Divine Assistance, he attack'd them. The Battle was a very bloody one, the Enemy defending themselves for several Hours like Desperadoes; but at length, by the Grace of God, and by the extraordinary Bravery and Valour of our Men upon this Occasion, Victory declar'd for 'em. The Enemy were not only defeated, with the Loss of several thousand Men on the Spot, but the Fortress of Wilmanstrand was also taken by Storm. The General Wrangel who commanded the Swedish Army was taken Prisoner, with several Colonels and other superior Officers, and above 2000 Soldiers. All the Artillery, the Baggage of the Army, and every thing in general which was in the Fortress of Wilmanstrand, fell into the Hands of our Men.

In this Battle we lost Major-General Uxhull, and among the Wounded are Lieutenant-General Stoffeln, and the Major-General Albrecht. The Velt-Marshall de Lascy will forthwith send a particular Account of this Action, with an exact List of the Kill'd and Wounded both on our Side and that of the Swedes; which as soon as it comes to hand shall be published.

H O M E

HOME PORTS.

Leith, Sept. 7. Arrived the Cecil, Mitchel, and the Neptune, Simson, both from Drontheim; and the Neptune, Smith, from London.

Newcastle, Sept. 12. We hear from Sunderland, that on Tuesday Morning last they had a violent Storm of Wind and Rain, which did considerable Damage to the Shipping that were loading in the Roads; particularly the Woodhouse of Scarborough, which was drove on Shore, and in a short Time beat to Pieces, when three of the Men and the Master's Wife and Child perished. Three others of that Place were also drove on Shore, and the Crews with much Difficulty saved.

Since our last arrived the Thomas and Mary, Owley, from Iceland; and 23 light and loaden Ships from London and the Coast.

Plymouth, Sept. 13. Since my last arrived the Brockhampton, Till, of Answorth for Portsmouth; the Prince William, Pick, of Topsham from Oporto; the Friendship, Sayes, of and from Tenby for Rotterdam; and the Dolphin, Martin, of and from Padstow, for Dunkirk.

Pool, Sept. 14. Came in the Unity, Thompson, from Newcastle.

Cowes, Sept. 14. Wind W. S. W. On the 12th failed the Mary Galley, Crofs, from South Carolina for Hamburgh. Yesterday arrived the Carten, Cork, of and for this Place from Guernsey; and this Morning the Three Friends, Roundtree, from St. Kitt's for London.

Dover, Sept. 15. Wind S. W. Arrived the St. Martin, Taylor, from St. Kitt's.

Deal, Sept. 15. Wind S. W. Arrived and remains his Majesty's Ships the Chatham, Torrington, and Seaforth, with two Fireships; which latter are failed for the River. Remain the Ships as per last List.

Arrived at several Ports.

At Lisbon, the Vernon, Poynter, from Carolina.

At Figueira, the John and Lucy, Miller, from London.

At Hull, the —, Carr, and the —, Chambers, both from Glasgow; the Newport Packet, Crawford, from Rhode-Island; and the —, Alexander, from Virginia.

At Haverfordwest, the Princess Augusta, Gwynn, from Barbados.

L O N D O N, September 17.

Extra of a Letter from St. Sebastian's, dated Sept. 15, 1741. N. S.

The last Prize arrived here was a Ship loaden with Port Wine and Oil: Just now the same Privateer is arriv'd; she has taken four Prizes more, who are coming in. We are told one of them is a small Sloop loaden with Sugar (supposed to be the Roebuck, Capt. Stoddard) one with Salt, Mariners Apparel, &c. for Newfoundland; one with Cables, Anchors, some Pieces of Artillery, and other Stores of War; the last in Ballast. This is all we can discover till the Crews come ashore from the Privateer, or the Prizes arrive.

The Revolution, Ward, the Hopewell, Stephenson, and the Adventure, Dunn, (all Colliers) were lost in Sunderland Road the 8th Instant: And the Noble Ann, Richardson, at the same Time and Place, lost all her Masts, and her Hull damaged.

They write from Edinburgh, that on Tuesday S'enight about nine at Night, Mr. William Scot of Beavelie in Mid-Lothian, Advocate, was suddenly taken ill at his House in that City, and expired immediately. He was a Gentleman of great Sobriety and Virtue, and universally esteem'd.

Yesterday the Corps of Samuel Buckley, Esq; Writer of the Gazette, was carried from his late Dwelling-house in Chartreuse-square in order to its being interred in the Family Vault in Hornsey Church.

The Commissioners of the Excise have promoted Mr. Richard Willey a Supervisor, to be a Collector, in the room of Mr. Ibottson.

Yesterday the four following Malefactors, condemn'd last Sessions at the Old Baily, were executed at Tyburn, viz.

Henry Cooke, for a Robbery on the Highway;
Joseph Hudson, for stealing a black Gelding, the Property of Mr. Gilpin;

Patrick Bourne, for Burglary; and
Mary Harris, for assaulting and stripping Hester Parker, a Child of ten Years old, in Lambs Conduit-fields.

At the Place of Execution they seem'd very penitent, and confess'd the Facts for which they suffer'd.

The Surgeons got the Body of Mary Harris, and the others were taken care of by their Friends.

Elizabeth Hardey, who was likewise to have been executed, for being concerned in the Burglary with Patrick Bourne, received a Reprieve for Transportation.

Mr. Wilson, of the oldest Lottery-office, Charing-cross, having secur'd by his Subscription a large Quantity of Tickets in the present Lottery, is thereby enabled to supply the Town with them on the most reasonable Terms, either in Parcels or single ones. His Method of dividing Tickets into Shares, so advantageous for small Adventurers, having been attended in all Lotteries past with surprizing Success to the Purchasers, occasions every Day more than other a universal Demand for them. As this Lottery consists of 10000 Tickets less than any former one since the Year 1713, besides seventeen capital Prizes more than were in the last, all of them from 5000l. to 500l. each, it is more than probable Tickets will be much dearer before the Drawing, which the Act of Parliament directs shall begin sooner this Year than the last.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	04 21	04 41

Bank Stock Nothing done. India 157. South Sea 102 3-4ths to 103. Old Annuity 112 1-4th. New ditto 110 1-half. Three per Cent. 99 3-8ths. Seven per Cent. Loan Nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto Nothing done. Royal Assurance 86 3-4ths. London Assurance 11 1-8th. African 10. India Bonds 31. 19s. to 41. Premium. Bank Circulation 61. 5s. Prem. Salt Tallies 3-4ths Prem. English Copper 31. 15s. Welsh ditto 15s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 100 1-half. Three per Cent. ditto 95. Million Bank 114. Equivalent 112.

Bank, June 1, 1741.
WHEREAS JOHN WAITE, late one of the Cashiers of the Bank of England, about Forty Years of Age, and about Five Foot Eight Inches high, well set, round visag'd, small grey Eyes, very light Eye-brows and Eye-lashes, and of a most remarkable fresh Complexion, absented himself on Wednesday the 13th of May last from his Duty at the Bank, and is supposed to have secreted, or taken away with him from the Bank, East-India Bonds, amounting to a considerable Value;

And Whereas Warrants are issued for Apprehending and Taking the said John Waite, This is to give Notice, That whoever shall apprehend and secure the said John Waite, to be dealt with according to Law, shall receive of the said Governor and Company the Sum of Three hundred Pounds over and above the Two hundred Pounds offered in former Advertisements, in the Whole Five hundred Pounds.

David Legros, Secretary.

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Hoc virtutis opus.

VIAO.

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This Day is Published,
The Fourth Edition of
A LETTER from ROME. Shewing an exact Conformity between Popery and Paganism, Or, The Religion of the present Romans derived from their Heathen Ancestors.

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2. A Postscript, in which Mr. Warburton's Opinion concerning the Paganism of Rome is particularly confuted.

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